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makes little effort to present an array of educational findings sufficiently impressive to convince the reader of the value from the results already obtained of the method of psychological experimentation in the field of education. Several of the more important topics of modern educational psychology and experimental pedagogy receive no attention, and likewise American psycho-educational investigations which have departed from the orthodox rubrics of experimental psychology receive very scant mention. Uninformed Americans who read the book must not, therefore, conclude that our educationists are making no contributions in this field of scientific research. The author, in common with a few American and British psychologists, is inclined to place rather too much value on the method of correlation as a means of measuring intelligence. So far as concerns clinical diagnosis—and diagnosis fundamentally is clinical—the method of correlation has thus far proved of no service. None of the existing intelligence scales is in any way based upon correlation coefficients.

The work of the translator has been well done. The reviewer believes that the customary word "exposure" is preferable to the word "exposition" as a term by which to indicate the presentation of a stimulus to the observer.

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*Hegel-Archiv,* herausgegeben von GEORG LASSON. Band I., Heft I., Hegel's Entwürfe zur Enzyklopädie und Propädeutik, herausgegeben von DR. J. LÖWENBERG. Leipzig: Felix Meiner. 1912. Pp. xxiv + 59.

This new enterprise in support of the study of Hegel takes its rise in the conviction that there is a renewal of interest to-day in the teaching of that great thinker. It does not aim, however, at a reestablishment of his system as such. The problem, rather, is that his philosophy should be more adequately understood in the light of its history and affiliations, in order that his significance for the constructive thinking of our own day should become more apparent. The *Archiv* will therefore assemble articles which might otherwise be scattered and in a sense lost in the other journals, together with unpublished materials like Hegel's own provisional sketches and outlines, bibliographical material, biographical studies, and articles expounding the meaning of Hegel and of the German idealism. Dr. Lasson, the editor, is already well known to the philosophical world by reason of his highly able books about Hegel, and promises, in connection with Dr. Otto Weiss, a new edition of Hegel's complete works.

The first number presents a series of Hegel manuscripts, hitherto unpublished, the property of Harvard Library. These have been edited with great care by Dr. Löwenberg, of Harvard University, the whole being introduced by a very illuminating discussion of the master's earlier essays in philosophical thinking. It is of interest to have attention called to the emphasis placed by Hegel in his earlier years upon the very elements for the alleged slighting of which his matured system is nowadays accused of—excessive intellectualism. To the young Hegel, as to the

mature Eucken, the category of life is the highest, and love is its active principle. The editor finds no real hiatus, moreover, between these earlier writings and the later system.

The manuscripts consist of an outline to the Encyclopedia, a bare skeleton of about eight pages, marginal notes upon which then take six pages more; an outline of the Propædeutic, presenting in thirty pages the gist of the logic; and fifteen pages of miscellaneous fragments and notes. They challenge the same type of interest as would attach to an artist's skeleton outline. They tend to show in primitive nakedness the things that Hegel regarded at that time as most essential.

The entire *Archiv,* then, is based upon a quite different plan from the *Kantstudien.* One may judge that under wise editorship it should in time constitute a very serviceable aid to the study of Hegel in particular, and of the German idealism which has felt his influence.

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## JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE PHILOSOPHIQUE. March, 1913. *Qu'est-ce que la verité? (1er. art.)* (pp. 225–250): F. PAULHAN. – A criticism of various theories of truth, favoring a conception of truth as an abstract identity of phenomena. *Le concept sociologique du progrès* (pp. 251–261): E. DE ROBERTY. – "Movement (or simple spatial change), evolution (or movement vitally qualified), and progress (or evolution socially qualified)" are the three successive spheres that constitute the universe. *Les défenses psychiques* (pp. 262–273): I. IOTEYKO. – A second article on the defensive action of fatigue. *Recherches sur le méchanisme de l'imagination créatrice* (pp. 273–288): N. KOSTYLEFF. – A first article applying the type of analysis that has been made prominent by Freud to the problem of inspiration in the novel. *Notes et discussions. Un paradoxe psychologique:* L. DUGAS. *Analyses et comptes rendus.* Brunschwieg, *Les étapes de la philosophie mathématique:* A. DARBON. T. Lipps, *Psychologische Untersuchungen, Bd. II.:* HUPERT. W. Harburger, *Grundriss des musikalischen formvermögens:* L. ARRÉAT. Dr. T. Elsenhans, *Lehrbuch der Psychologie:* G. L. DUPRAT. C. Bouglé, *La sociologie de Proudhon:* J. DELVAILLE. E. Meyer, *Histoire de l'antiquité:* A. JOUSSAIN. *Notices bibliographiques. Revue des périodiques.*

REVUE PHILOSOPHIQUE. April, 1913. *Une théorie nouvelle de la religion* (pp. 329–379): G. BELOT. – A critical study of É. Durkheim's *Les formes élémentaires de la vie réligieuse. Qu'est-ce que la verité?* (pp. 380–399): FR. PAULHAN. – A second and final article, showing that the question "what is truth" admits of no simple answer because many cases and sorts of truths have to be distinguished. *Revue générale. Le mouvement Bergsonien:* L. DAURIAC. *Analyses et comptes rendus. Année psychologique, t. XVIII.:* R. MEUNIER. L. Limentani, *I presup-*